



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN.

ALEXANDRIA:

SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 8, 1859.

JUDGE JOHN W. TYLER.—The announcement in the Warrenton Whig, which we copied yesterday, that Judge JOHN W. TYLER, of this judicial circuit, would serve again in his present honorable post of duty, if re-elected, we presume will ensure us the desirable consummation of having no contest among candidates for the judgeship, and enable the people to signify unanimously their entire confidence in the present incumbent of the office, and their wish that he should continue on the bench.

It may not be out of place, in this connection, to say, that a purer, more upright, more impartial man, does not act in a judicial station, than Judge Tyler. This is his first and great recommendation and honor. But this is not all. Quiet and unpretending, he makes no affected display on the bench; but his research and his legal learning are not the less appreciated by the bar and intelligent suitors. The accuracy of his judgment, the suavity of his manners, the patience of his disposition, and the entire and uniform correctness of his deportment, as a judge, endear him to the people, without distinction of party; whilst his promptness and industry are the commendation of every community in whose midst he holds his courts.

It is with such a character, as a judge, as a citizen, as a man, that Judge Tyler will be presented again for re-election. He will probably have no opposition—but, on the contrary, the people will feel it a privilege to cast their votes for him, as a testimony of their approbation of his course, of their respect and esteem for him, and of their belief, that he will always, hereafter, act, as he has always heretofore done, as becomes a Judge in this ancient Commonwealth.

An official dispatch has been received from New Orleans, stating that the steamer Philadelphia had been seized by the United States Marshal. An answer was immediately transmitted, directing the retention of the captain and crew, in view of judicial proceedings, and to hold the vessel, which, if it shall be found that she was employed in a filibustering expedition, will be subject to forfeiture. The dispatch further states, that the artillery company from Baton Rouge was on the way to the point where it is said the filibusters have congregated, ready to be utilized by the marshal as occasion may require, in the effort to arrest them. Never has more earnestness been exhibited with regard to this one, for the protection of which the most vigorous measures have been adopted. So far, the efforts of the federal officers have been successful.

The French government, by a recent decree, has re-imposed the sliding scale of duties upon all importations of grain. It will be remembered that, owing to the short crops in France during the last six or seven years, it has been permitted by the regulations of the French revenue system, to import grain at a fixed rate of duty; but it is now announced that this specific import has been displaced by the old sliding scale, which imposes a rate of duty upon wheat and flour, which, according to Hunt's Merchants' Magazine, must, at the existing prices of cereals in France, make any importations of breadstuffs from the United States an impossibility.

The steamer Cahawba has arrived at New York, with Havana dates to the 30th ult. A number of persons had been tried for the crime of "advocating an annexation of the Island to the United States," and three of them were sentenced to eight years confinement in prison. It was said that General Concha would retire from office in November, and that General Serrano would succeed him. Havana was healthy. Sugar was a little more active, but there was nothing doing in molasses. Freight had improved.

Only two of the three steamers advertised to sail for California on Wednesday, left New York—the Baltic and Northern Light. Mr. D. H. Johnson, the contractor to carry the California mails by the Nicaragua route, having notified the Postmaster Generals, about noon, that, owing to circumstances, he could not fulfil his contract, the provisional contract for nine months to carry the mails via Panama was completed with Mr. Vanderbilt, and all the mails went by the Northern Light.

The recent disaster to the British arms at Peiho, has recalled the capture of the U. S. frigate President, during the last war with England, in consequence of the connection of Admiral Hope with both affairs. The President was captured by a British squadron off New York, in January, 1815, one of the ships being the frigate Endymion, commanded by Captain Hope, who, as Admiral, was recently repulsed so severely by the Chinese at Peiho.

Bishop Potter, of New York, has written a letter, in which he declines acquiescing in the arrangement for the restoration of Bishop Onderdonk, which proposes to leave the active management of the affairs of his diocese in his hands. He says that such a position is unknown to the law of the church, is indecorous, is full of perplexity, and must inevitably lead to confusion and wrangling.

The Covington and Lexington railroad has been sold at auction for \$2,125,000. The bid was made by W. H. Gedge, of Covington, Ky., for what is known as the Bowler Company. The sale was made to satisfy a judgment obtained by the second mortgage bondholders.

In the eighth Congressional district, in Georgia, Jones, Democrat, is elected by 250 to 350 majority; in the seventh, Hill, Opposition, is re-elected by 200 majority—Gov. Brown's majority is fully \$5,000. With the exception of the third and seventh districts the Democrats are successful.

Charles Martin Leupp, a wealthy leather dealer, in the city of New York, committed suicide at his residence, on Wednesday, by shooting himself through the heart with a musket. Mr. Leupp had shown symptoms of insanity for some time past, and was subject to all kinds of hallucinations.

Our news by the California Overland Mail, embraced an item, which is curious.—"Judge Terry," it reads, "challenged Senator Brodbeck, which the latter seems to have accepted," &c. The Chief Justice of a State challenged a Senator of Congress to settle a political quarrel with pistols!

A train of sixteen omnibuses, some of which were drawn by eight horses, passed through Baltimore, on Thursday, en route for Washington. They were formerly on the Tenth street Philadelphia line.

A man named Nelson has been convicted, and sentenced to five years' in the penitentiary, in Pendleton county, Va., on the charge of having furnished "passes" to slaves to run away.

A man murdered his wife in Detroit, in the presence of their children, on the 3d instant. He was immediately arrested—the children being witnesses against him.

The Baltimore papers are unanimous in condemning the official conduct of the Judge of the Criminal Court in Baltimore.

A Scene at the St. Louis Fair.

A St. Louis correspondent of the Chicago Press furnishes the following: "The most exciting accident at the fair, was the grand runaway, turn-over, and smash up among the fast men, who were showing off their horses and sulkeys in the ring on Thursday last. About twenty-five horses and sulkeys were flying around the ring in the presence of ten or twelve thousand persons, when one driver ran into the gig of another one, which frightened his horse. The horse bounded off at full speed, striking several other horses and sulkeys, and starting them off likewise. Within a minute the pace and runaway feeling were communicated to almost every horse in the ring. Gigs were smashed to splinters; drivers were hurled headlong from their seats to the ground and run over; some of them held on to their reins, and were dragged along; one or two got caught with their feet in the wheels, and were hurled about in a frightful manner. Some of the horses attempted to jump over the railing among the frightened spectators. Others plunged madly for the entrance and exit places, and dashed their vehicles to pieces against the side of the passage way.

"A picture to your mind a score of high-mettled horses attached to carriages, all running away promiscuously on the space of an acre—crushing against each other, rolling over and springing up, plunging, kicking, and squealing around and across the area in pell-mell terror and confusion, with portions of broken gigs following, their drivers rolling or dragging in the dirt among the debris of sulkeys and hoofs of the frightened horses; add to this the rush of a hundred hardy men into the ring, trying to stop the horses, many of whom getting kicked down and run over, and the whole scene of ten thousand men and scores of five thousand women, and you can form some idea of how the scene looked to the spectator. In five minutes it was all over, and horses, men and gigs had cleared the ring. Strange to tell, no one was killed, though several received severe contusions, and few escaped without bloody faces or soiled and torn garments. The whole accident strongly reminded one of the descriptions given of the old Roman gladiatorial contests with wild animals, witnessed in the great Coliseum of Rome. The last exhibition of horsemanship was not down in the bills, and the crowd adjourned for their homes and stopping places, to witness this ring performance."

The Massachusetts Democracy Divided. BOSTON, October 6.—The Independent Convention of the 1st Congressional District yesterday elected William C. N. Swift and Edward Merrill, of New Bedford, delegates to the Charleston Convention. Resolutions were adopted, of which the thread is as follows: Resolved, That we hold to the doctrine of popular sovereignty as contained in the compromise measures of 1850, as explained by the Kansas-Nebraska act of 1854, as recognized by Mr. Buchanan in his letter accepting the Presidential nomination, and as endorsed by a Territory, when they come to the people's sovereignty in the formation of a State Constitution, have a right to mould the institutions of the nascent State to suit themselves; but denying that a territorial legislature, the creature of Congress, can do what Congress cannot do, that is, either erect or abolish the institution of slavery within the Territory.

The Democratic Convention of the 3d Congressional District yesterday nominated Hon. Bradford L. Wales and Geo. O. Underwood as delegates to the Charleston Convention. The following resolution among others, was adopted: Resolved, That the people of a Territory, as well as of a State, have the right to decide for themselves whether or not slavery shall exist within its limits.

The Convention was rather stormy.

General Convention of Episcopal Church.

RICHMOND, Oct. 6.—The general Episcopal convention assembled to-day, and proceeded to business. The house of Delegates were chiefly engaged in referring amendments to canons to the committee on canons.

Right Rev. Dr. Binney, Bishop of Nova Scotia, was formally introduced to the house. A motion to hold the next triennial convention at Chicago occasioned a long debate. A motion to substitute New York was lost, but no final action was taken on the subject. The committee on new dioceses reported in favor of the admission of the diocese of Minnesota.

As the House of Bishops sits with closed doors, of course nothing can be known of its proceedings; except as they transpire officially by transmission to the House of Clerical and Lay Delegates.

Baltimore Town Meeting.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 6.—This town meeting to-day, for the purpose of sustaining the Mayor in opposition to the late reform movement, was held in Monument Square. About two thousand persons were present. The resolutions and speeches were moderate in their tone, and the meeting passed off without disorder. There seems to be a difference of opinion, about the success of the meeting.

EXPORT DUTY REDUCED IN BRAZIL.—Information has been received at the Department of State from the United States consul at Pernambuco, to the effect, that the Brazilian government has recently issued a decree at Rio de Janeiro, reducing the export tax upon sugar, cotton, and all other goods to 10 per cent. The enactment was to have taken effect from July 1, 1859, but the export office at Pernambuco had not yet, on the 17th August last, the date of the council's dispatch, confirmed its action to it, probably for the want of official information. The 10 per cent. was, therefore, still paid by shippers at that port under protest, but the consensus is of opinion that, at the proper time, the extra 2 per cent. will be refunded.

News of the Day.

"To show the very age and body of the times."

The great problem of the source of the Nile, which has occupied the attention of the world during so many ages, may now be considered as definitely solved. Capt. Speke, who has just returned to England from an extended tour in Central Africa, in company with Capt. Baker, discovered the lake, called by the natives Nyanza, but by the Arabs Ukerewe, which appears to be the great reservoir of the Nile. Its waters are the drainage of numerous hills which surround it on almost every side. This lake washes out the Mountains of the Moon.

The New Orleans Picayune tells a very mournful story of Joseph Petit, a young man in that city, who being trusted by his employers with \$700 to deposit in bank, spent \$300 of it "on a spree." His aged mother sought him out, procured the remainder of the money, returned it to his employers, and begged their forgiveness of her son's sin. They promised to do so, and went to the Mayor to withdraw the charge, but were too late—the prisoner had committed suicide under the shame of being a prisoner charged with theft.

A resolution has been adopted by the New York Common Council declaring that portion of the city known as the Five Points, a disgrace and reproach, and instituting an inquiry into the expediency of purchasing it and laying it out as a public park, and erecting certain public edifices thereon. A resolution was also passed asking the Legislature for authority to sell the lands now constituting Hamilton Square, and apply the proceeds toward the liquidation of the city debt.

On Thursday night in Philadelphia, a medical student named Charles E. Campbell, of Virginia, was arrested at the Walnut Street Theatre, for drunkenness and flourishing a heavy loaded revolver in the dress circle of that establishment. He was arrested and locked up. Henry L. Jones, of Georgia, was arrested on the previous night at the same Theatre, for using a knife and cutting one of the officers. He was held in \$1,500 to answer to court.

The St. Johns, Newfoundland, correspondent of the Traveller states that the Galway steamship John, on her last trip from New York for Galway, came in contact with a rock near the entrance of St. John's harbor, and was wrecked. She was discovered, she shortly afterwards proceeded on her voyage; she struck a little forward of the bilge.

Hurace Greeley reached home during the night of the 26th ult. Last spring he promised to deliver an agricultural address in Wyoming county on the 28th, "if he was alive." To keep his promise, he took the cars immediately on landing, and even taking time to visit his family. He delivered his promised address at the appointed hour! This was characteristic of the man.

At St. Inigoes, St. Mary's county, Md., Robert T. Taylor is appointed postmaster, vice J. C. Beam, resigned. At St. Clement's Bay, St. Mary's county, Md., Chas. Medley is appointed postmaster, vice Philip H. Dorsey, resigned. J. W. Colgate, Jr., postmaster of Bealeton, Fauquier county, Va., vice Jos. W. Colbert, resigned.

The countless visits of Indians to the Indian Bureau in Washington, are sometimes productive of serious evils, not only to the visiting Indians but to the tribes with which they are connected. An essential service would be rendered them and the tribes to which they belong by refusing passage to all who do not show the permission of an Indian agent.

The Democratic Convention for the third Congressional district of Md., has nominated Mr. Wm. P. Preston as their candidate. Mr. Preston ran four years ago as an independent candidate against the regular nominee of the Democratic party. Hon. J. Morrison Harris is his opponent.

The New York Court of Appeals has ordered a new trial in the case of James Shepherd, convicted of the capital crime of arson. The same tribunal has affirmed the judgment of the Court of Oyer and Terminer in the case of James Stephens, convicted of the murder of his wife by poison.

The receipts for the fund of the American Bible Union for the year, amount to over \$10,000, being an increase of about \$5,000 over the amount of last year. Over a million of tracts have been circulated during the year.

On Friday night last, a fire occurred at the dye house, attached to the Cumberland (Md.) Cotton Factory, which resulted in the total destruction of the building. It was owned by several gentlemen in the town, and the loss is estimated at \$1,000.

On Tuesday, John McGee, a man 82 years of age, an inmate of the work-house on Blackwell's Island, New York, was beaten to death by a room mate named Daniel Briscoe, a drunken vagrant, who turns out to be a lunatic.

The total number of emigrants arrived at New York this year, up to the present date, amounts to 60,697. Last year, to the same period, the number was 62,567.

J. E. Wilder, the patent fire and burglar-proof safe manufacturer, died on Thursday, at Chelsea, Mass.

LETTER FROM SENATOR EVERSON.—The Hon. Alfred Everson, one of the U. S. Senators from Georgia, has written a letter in which he expresses the opinion that if the Southern delegates at Charleston will unite and be firm, they can either force the Northern Democracy to yield to their demands, or else unite the South upon a candidate of their own. With regard to Senator Douglas he says:

"I cannot believe that the Southern Democracy will commit so suicidal an act as to adopt either Judge Douglas as their candidate for the Presidency, or his dangerous political allies. I do not believe that he or his allies can secure the nomination of the Charleston Convention. I say the action of that Convention in the confident hope that both will be repudiated. If not by a majority of the Convention, at least by a decided majority of the Southern delegates. The only way to act as either to defeat him and his friends, or to break up the Convention and take proper and effective steps to unite the whole South upon Southern rights principles and Southern rights candidates in the Presidential election of 1860."

AN ACTRESS IN A LUNATIC ASYLUM.—The Buffalo Advertiser's local lately visited the Asylum for the Insane in that city, and thus alludes to one of the inmates, Mrs. Mary Copp, formerly well known as an actress, and the wife of Mr. H. B. Copp, of Copland, formerly one of the stock actors in the Metropolitan Theatre, N. Y. The editor says of her history:

"When she came to this city she was possessed of ample funds in her own right, out of which house was built and furnished. Her husband was dissipated, and it is said that with all the tenderness of a true woman she strove to win him back from his excesses. She was finally driven to leaving her husband broken and too ill to earn a livelihood. Furniture and dress went, article after article, to satisfy the urgent cravings of hunger, until insanity supervened and the poor house was a welcome home."

Virginia News.

FAIRFAX COUNTY.—The following are the Officers elect of Fairfax Division, No. 75. S. R. T. Brown, W. A. Joseph Cooper, R. S. Hiram Brower, A. R. S. A. Sweeney; F. S. Henry T. Brooks; T. E. R. Ford; C. John R. Steel; A. C. Thomas N. Thompson; I. S. Sanford Payne, O. S. C. Robert Pettit.

Our pleasant village can boast of a goodly number of very pretty vineyard residences, among which may be named those of Messrs. E. R. Ford, A. Moss, Maj. Thomas, J. R. Taylor, Thos. J. Murray, Dr. W. P. Gunnell, Dr. Baker, &c.; but that belonging to J. C. Gunnell, esq., will compare favorably with any private residence to be found in any of our adjoining counties. The house itself is an imposing structure, and the repairs and improvements recently made with a liberal hand by Mr. G., as well upon the house as upon its surroundings, have made it a "perfect love of a home." The late alterations and additions were suggested by this excellent taste, and faithfully carried out by the mechanics employed for the work.—*Fairfax News.*

SHEENAN COUNTY.—We understand that Dr. T. J. Miller, of Strasburg, will realize about 1,500 gallons of juice from his Vineyard, this fall. We have seen a few specimens of his grapes, (the Catawba and Isabella,) and they were superior to any we ever saw in this section. Many persons have expressed the opinion that the Valley is not adapted to the successful cultivation of the grape and wine making; but we think Dr. Miller has demonstrated that this opinion is erroneous. His success will doubtless lead us to the experiment, or, we should rather say, resort to grape culture, which is no longer an experiment, as more profitable than cereals.

Within the past few days a number of wagons, loaded with flour and other produce, have passed down the Valley Turnpike to Winchester. Some of the merchants at the Valley, who make their purchases at the North, prefer receiving their goods by way of Winchester, after the old-time fashion, to transportation upon the railroad. This is the shortest, most direct, and safest plan, we cannot undertake to say. We refer to the fact, as an item of news.—*Woodstock Town Legion.*

FAUQUIER COUNTY.—The Circuit Court, which closed its session last week, was one of the most important held for a long time. A large number of cases were tried by his Honor, the Judge, and some most interesting questions of law, were fully and ably argued by our best attorneys.

A petition will be presented to the next Legislature of Virginia for the enactment of a Special Road Law for the county of Fauquier, similar in its provisions to the special road law for the county of Loudoun.—*Warrenton Whig.*

JEFFERSON COUNTY.—From the continued rains during the last two weeks, considerable injury has been sustained by many of our farmers, by the wheat sprouting in the rick. We have heard of several instances in which the loss will be two or three hundred dollars.

The corn has also been injured by being prostrated to the ground; much of it in a milky state sprouting, and not being in a condition to mature.

D. B. Lucas, esq., son of the Hon. Wm. Lucas, of this county, has "drawn up stakes" and removed to the city of Richmond. He is a young gentleman of not only fine education, but of brilliant talents, and will as he advances in years, acquire a high reputation in his profession.

The house and lot in Charleston belonging to the heirs of the late Mr. Samuel Young, has been sold for the sum of nine hundred dollars; Mr. John L. Hoff, purchaser. The "Everett House," formerly the "Rawlins Hotel," Martinsburg, is now in the possession of Mr. George W. Ranner. The hotel has undergone thorough repair, besides being fitted up with new furniture.—*Charleston Free Press.*

Water-Gas.

At the experiment which Wilmington was lighted with water-gas on Saturday evening, resin was the carbonizing element employed; but the process is not confined to the use of resin, for it also covers the use of bituminous coal, lignite, or any of the multitudinous forms of hydrocarbonaceous matter. Therefore, the ruinous rise in the price of resin, anticipated by an able correspondent, need not be dreaded. In the South, where resin is largely produced, it will be the carbonizing element. In other places various substitutes, equally available, will be employed.

The quantity of coal-gas annually used in the city of Philadelphia is estimated at 600,000,000 cubic feet, for which at \$2.25 per thousand, the public pay \$1,350,000 per annum. Say that the water-gas be supplied at \$1 per thousand cubic feet, the annual saving to the public would be \$750,000. New York consumes twice as much gas, it is said, as Philadelphia. Therefore 1,200,000,000 cubic feet of coal-gas, at \$2.50 per thousand cubic feet, now costs \$3,000,000, and should the water-gas be substituted, the saving would be \$1,800,000 a year.—*Philadelphia Press.*

WATER-GAS.—The Wilmington Republican ridicules the statement of the Philadelphia papers concerning the water-gas experiment. It says it was a decided failure—gave "a very poor light, and emitted a horrible odor."

The Yellow Fever Question.

There was a meeting of the members of the Academy of Medicine last evening, at which the attendance was rather large. A long paper on the non-contagious nature of yellow fever was read by Dr. Griswold, in support of the views of the Quarantine Sanitary Convention, which expressed itself opposed to personal quarantine, but in favor of the detention of what are known as "fomites." Dr. Francis, and some very able speakers, were delivered. Professor Smith, on the affirmative as to the existence of fomites, spoke with much erudition of research, and learning, and from his views of the subject. Several of the faculty took part in the debate, and opinions pro and con were freely delivered. The whole question amounted to—whether the body of a yellow fever patient could convey the infection of the disease, or whether the contagion could only be propagated by "fomites," such as his clothes, wool, cotton or any other porous substance? Dr. Francis and Dr. Reese held that the fever was itself the means of spreading the contagion, while some of the others thought that only the fomites had that effect. The only the fomites had that effect. The discussion was eventually adjourned until next meeting, when it will be held the second question will be settled.—*N. Y. Herald.*

SMOKING INDIAN OUTRAGES IN TEXAS.—The Indians continue their depredations upon the frontiers of Texas, not only in the north-west but in the south-west, along the Rio Grande. A party from the other side of the river attacked thirty-four miles from Eagle Pass, a few days ago, and committed the most horrible outrages and murders.—*The whole savage land* ravished a party of hunters and two daughters, one six and the other nine years of age, and then beat out their brains. They murdered a Mr. Worman, who was at work in his field, and carried away his wife and her infant. By way of amusement they subsequently beat out the brains of the infant, while eating dinner, in the presence of the terrified, but helpless mother.

Rivers and Times of Madison.

Little, Brown & Co., Boston, have published the first volume of the "Life and Times of James Madison," by the Hon. WILLIAM C. RIVES. The following flattering notice of it, from the pen of the Hon. Jerre Clemens, the distinguished editor of the Memphis Enquirer, who is eminently qualified to judge of the merits of almost any literary production whatever.

"Hon. Wm. C. Rives, of Virginia, whom name is to praise in every department of life, public and private, has undertaken 'The Life and Times of James Madison,' the first volume of which has just appeared. We have risen from the perusal of this book with unalloyed pleasure. Not only does the style, which flows on with smoothness and dignity, please, but the selection and arrangement of the materials, the freshness and importance of the information, the light thrown upon the birth of a national existence, all rivet the attention with more than usual interest. Of the plan of the work we prefer to let Mr. Rives speak for himself:

"The following work, he says, 'has been undertaken from no ambition of authorship, to which the active and diversified pursuits of the writer's life presents every possible discouragement. It was felt, however, that some account of the character, opinions, and actions of the man who contributed more largely and effectively, though unobtrusively, to the formation of the institutions under which we live, than any of his contemporaries, and who was the effective head of government at a period of external difficulties and trials, which gave the United States definitely a rank among nations, was a desideratum in the history of the country.'"

"Of the first volume Mr. R. justly observes: 'It belongs more, perhaps, to the department of history than of biography, though partaking of the character of both. From the nature of Mr. Madison's career, it was impossible to isolate him from the public events of the time in which he lived and acted; and copious development of contemporary transactions, has been often found indispensable to display, in its proper light, the part he bore in those transactions. We have then been led, it will be seen, into a fuller history than is probably elsewhere to be found, of the Congress of the Confederation during the four years Mr. Madison was an active member of that body, (from 1780 to the definitive Treaty of Peace,) embracing the most important period of the War of the Revolution, and deeply interesting passages in our political annals, which have hitherto received comparatively little illumination.'"

"In this and every other portion of the work, we have relied only on original, and in some instances, unpublished documents; and in re-monting to the sources of our history, we have been led, it will be seen, into a fuller history than is probably elsewhere to be found, of the Congress of the Confederation during the four years Mr. Madison was an active member of that body, (from 1780 to the definitive Treaty of Peace,) embracing the most important period of the War of the Revolution, and deeply interesting passages in our political annals, which have hitherto received comparatively little illumination.'"

"In reviewing these great scenes of our early national struggles, we have not felt ourselves at liberty to suppress anything which the truth of history required to be uttered or disclosed. And on the other hand, we have not been unmindful, we trust, of the obligations of justice and candor due to all the illustrious actors of the time. We have endeavored, in forming our judgments, to guard against every influence but that of truth, and to give way to no impressions but such as the facts transmitted to us would, of themselves, naturally produce upon every unbiased mind; keeping always before our eyes the great moral law of history—*Ne quid falsi dicere audeat, ne quid veri non audeat.*"

"Such aims coupled with the well-known ability and conscientious industry of Mr. Rives, cannot fail to raise the expectations of every reader. And we are not disappointed. We have an interesting account of the early days of Mr. Madison, preluded by some sketches of the early pioneers of Virginia. The character of the future President of the United States shines with a moral lustre, as we behold him at Princeton, under the teachings of Dr. Witherspoon—that great metaphysical and patriotic leader, who we perse the authors to the friends of Pennsylvania, who perceive that Madison had the noblest traits of goodness."

"Many a Tennesseean has seen at Washington Mrs. Madison—so recently gone to her rest—and if he has heard her expatiate on the lighted moral and religious character of her departed husband, he has, doubtless, attributed it to the over-estimation of one to whom Mr. Madison was the perfect realization of his ideal. But in the pages of Mr. Rives, we become aware, from incontrovertible records, that Mr. Madison's character was all that his affectionate relic claimed for him."

"We have been surprised at the large number of his College contemporaries at Princeton, who afterwards became men of mark in various parts of our country. Samuel Stanhope Smith, was afterwards the learned divine who succeeded Dr. Witherspoon in the Presidency of Princeton College. John Henry, of Maryland, was successively member of the Congress of the Confederation, Senator of the United States, and Governor of Maryland. Brockholst Livingston became Judge of the Supreme Court of the Union; William Bradford, Pennsylvania Attorney-General of the United States under the administration of Washington; Hugh Henry Breckenridge, of the same State, was distinguished alike as a jurist and a writer; Aaron Burr became Vice President of the Union; and Morgan Lewis, of New York, Aaron Ogden, of New Jersey, and Henry Lee, of Virginia, all three, after distinguished military and civil careers, became the Chief Magistrates of their respective States."

"Mr. Rives has not only relieved whatever tedium might have been in a life so truly so interesting, but he has, by his notes, and elsewhere, sometimes made his pages sparkle. He has not considered it beneath the dignity of history to give us occasionally an episode of 'Old Virginia' life and manners previous to the Revolution, which forms a most agreeable shading and background to the central figure of his picture. Madison, the affectionate son, the firm citizen, the upright statesman, is seen moving through all."

"We faint would attempt an analysis of this interesting volume, which is, in reality, the history of the birth and vigorous growth of our country's independent existence, but the space of our whole paper would be required to do it justice. Irrelevant are the notices of such men as Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Patrick Henry, Jay, Hamilton, Lafayette, Laurens, Mason, Lee, Tom Paine, and others. We venture to say that the general reader will learn more about his country and of the motives of the founders of this Confederacy, from this work of Mr. Rives, than from any other single book—while, on the other hand, the professional student of history will be able to distinguish with the philosophical and sound views of the author, conveyed in a picturesque, Addisonian style. We did intend to give extracts, and may at some future time, but the volume is so full of interest, and so full of the noblest motives are fed with this novel food, and actually derive their strength from the burning of bones and flesh of men."

"Let our readers suppose charge Egyptians with cruelty, it may be stated that the bodies thus burned are dead ones. In short, they are mummies. The catacombs contain an inexhaustible supply of them, and, after resting in peace for centuries, they are torn from their resting places by the progressive Egyptians, and made to supply the place of good and evil. To what base uses do we come at last! Thinking of putting up the historic Bell of the Nile, behind a locomotive driven by a fire made of the bodies of Rameses and the Pharaohs!"

Episcopal General Convention.

The General Convention of the Episcopal Church in the United States, which meets once in three years, holds its triennial assembly in Richmond, the first session it has ever held in a Southern city. In this connection, a brief history of this influential ecclesiastical body, which is here presented, may not be uninteresting.

Before the American Revolution, the Episcopal Church, in an organized form, could scarcely be said to exist in America. There was no Bishop residing in this country, all the clergy being under the superintendence of the Bishop of London. The congregations were chiefly indebted for the religious ministrations which they enjoyed to the members of the Church of England, who, acting under the sanction of the English Bishops, and formed into the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, supplied the churches in the colonies with missionary labor. After the termination of the Revolutionary War, the first step taken for the organization of the Church was at a meeting of a few of the clergy of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, at New Brunswick, N. J., in May 1784. The meeting was not called for that purpose, but the project of a general union of the churches throughout the States, became a topic of sufficient interest to lead to the calling of another meeting, to be held in October following in the city of New York. In the interim, the Episcopal churches of Connecticut having elected Rev. Dr. Seabury, Bishop of that diocese, he proceeded to England with a view to consecration, but the English bishops having at that time doubts of the reception which a bishop might meet with in the imperfect organization of the Church in America, and also objections of a political nature, Dr. Seabury was not successful in his application, and resort was, therefore, had to the Episcopal church in Scotland, where Dr. Seabury received consecration in November, 1784, and was thus the first Bishop of the Episcopal Church in America.

The journaled meeting in New York, in October, 1784, recommended that the several States should send clerical and lay deputies to a future meeting in Philadelphia, in September 27th, of the following year. At that time and place the first General Convention assembled with delegates from seven of the thirteen States. At this Convention measures were taken for the revival of the prayer-book, to adapt it to the political changes which had recently taken place; articles of union were adopted; an ecclesiastical constitution was framed; and the first steps taken for the obtaining of an Episcopate direct from the Church of England. Dr. Provoost was afterwards elected Bishop by the Church in New York, and having sailed for England in November, 1785, were consecrated at Lambeth in the following year, by the Most Reverend John Moore, Archbishop of Canterbury. In September, 1790, Dr. Madison was consecrated Bishop of Virginia, at the same place and by the same Archbishop, and there being now three Bishops of the English succession, besides one of the Scotch, everything requisite for the continuation and extension of the Episcopacy in America was complete.

Accordingly, the line of consecration by American Bishops opened in 1792, with the consecration of Rev. Dr. Claggett, Bishop elect of Maryland. At the beginning of the present century the Church had become permanently settled in its organization. In 1811, there were already eight Bishops, and two hundred and thirty-one clergymen.—There are now thirty-one dioceses, twenty-nine Bishops, and about two thousand other clergy. There is a General Theological Seminary, established in New York by Bishop Holbar, in 1817, and diocesan seminaries in Virginia, Ohio and Kentucky. The Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society was established in 1835. The Episcopal Church in England, through which the Episcopal Church in America traces its descent, numbers thirty Bishops; that in Ireland, twelve; in Scotland seven; and in the English Colonies, thirty-eight, having under them, a vast number of priests and deacons.

The General Convention of the United States branch of the Church which meets in Richmond to-day, is composed of a House of Bishops, consisting of all the Diocesan and Missionary Bishops in the United States, and a House of Clerical and Lay Deputies, one from each Diocese. It legislates for the Episcopal Church within the limits of the United States, but it can make no alteration in the Constitution, or in the Liturgy and offices, unless the same has been adopted in one Convention, and submitted to all the Dioceses and churches adopted in another Convention.—*Rich. Disp.*

Conspiracy in Turkey.

News dated Constantinople Sept. 18th, inform us of a conspiracy to assassinate the Sultan, that had been discovered; and also, that two hundred persons had been arrested, amongst them the Pasha of Albania. Some troops were suspected of participation in the plot, and the whole country was in a ferment. Fanatics are not confined to any one sect or sect of the wildest kind, that animates the breast of many of the followers of Mohammed for their faith is not parallel, perhaps, anywhere, in any Christian land. Nowhere are men found willing to make greater sacrifices for their creed, or to undergo greater labors and sufferings in its behalf, and nowhere are they so ready to sweep obstacles from their path by violent measures. In order, then, to have anything like a just conception of the state of things in modern Turkey, it is necessary to bear in mind the existence of this fanatical spirit. There are a large body of men ready and anxious to show the most unflinching religious devotion, or to die by hostilities on all questions of duty. It is this party that has thus far opposed every possible obstacle to internal reforms in Turkey. They have succeeded in a great measure, in rendering a dead letter all the stipulations for reform that the present Sultan has entered into with foreign Powers. They especially lose no opportunity of evincing their deep hatred of Christians, and they have always been exceedingly dissatisfied with the liberal policy which the present Sultan has, from inclination or from interested motives, pursued.